

as they swung about the route, with their blue shirts and their dark trousers. The blue shirts were of the same color as the blue collars spread over their shoulders like little caps. Their staid, yellow-bearded officers were caps like those of the sailors, but were otherwise quite uniform in blue. They carried their daggers like words sheathed in their scabbards. They made it evident that they were in the parade, that the sailors dress nearly like the world around; that unless one was familiar with the nice little differences between them it was hard to tell a Russian from his neighbors, and that a great mistake had been made in not marking the different troops with the flags of their respective countries.

The Russians made a great hit. From one end of Broadway to the other the multitude cheered them and lavished friendly smiles and approving glances at them. It was the common talk afterward that the Russians had captured the hearts of the New Yorkers. The white-capped fellows were so stalwart and handsome, and all seemed so ceaselessly good natured and prone to laugh, that they will long be remembered as the jolliest lot in the parade. Their officers were the only men who made it a habit to talk to the common sailors and the column halted, and that also pleased the people.

The light and little Italians came springing by after the Russians, and they made variety by carrying their rifles in their hands as the dukes of to-day carry their canes—by the middle—with the weapons at right angles to their feet. They wore straw hats and clothes otherwise like those of the British, but only the smallness of their bodies and the darkness of their skins separate them in the memory of the average spectator. They had their flags with them, but kept them rolled up.

The marines from Argentina, who live aboard the *Nave de Julio*, were just such stuff as the beaver soldier caps as were afterward seen on the heads of a regiment of our militia. The Argentinian officers were very handsome, spruce, and dapper men, who would be called dandies anywhere in the world. The enlisted men under them were of a coarser and mixed type in which Indian and negro blood seemed a considerable factor.

When the Hollanders came along they leaped high into popular favor. They were narrowly studied by thousands, and it is safe to say that most who studied them were surprised to find them so slender, shapely, lithe of movement, and altogether unlike the standard caricatures that have been made of their countrymen for two centuries at least. If comparisons are not unfriendly, they beat the British at marching, for they not only kept step and time admirably, but they swung their disengaged hands lightly and free so as to produce a splendid effect of lightness and energy, while the British kept their arms as rigid as their gauges. The Hollanders are remembered as being dressed in no way different from the English and the sailors of more than one other nation.

Following these came the Germans, especially selected, ships, officers, music, and all, to show the German Emperor's good will toward us, and determination not to make a lesser or worse impression here than his neighbors. Over and over again the *Tex* has told how soldier-like and gallant are the Americans, particularly the sailors, and how well they are generally branched out in attire, and how well drilled are all their line and hearty men. Yesterday the sailors from the German ships wore blue jackets over white shirts, a dress they had not before exhibited. They had six great gold buttons on their jacket fronts, and other rich buttons on their broad cuffs. Their trousers were new, and their bayonets shone like jewelry. They did very unusual and striking things before the crowd below the City Hall. First, when they turned to enter the park and the order was given to break their narrow lines and reform in company front, they all took to their heels and ran as lightly as deer. The formation facing northward to the new formation facing east, and again when they began to march past the Governor and the Mayor they adopted the strange stride which Frederick the Great is said to have introduced with his giant grenadiers. Those who did not know that the unfamiliar step was a historical one, considered impressive in Germany, laughed loud and long at the fine fellows, whose chagrin and displeasure at this discourtesy any one could see. The grenadier stride was resorted to only in saluting the Farragut statue and the officials. It consisted in stiffening the legs and flinging each one in its turn far out before the body.

Next came the Frenchmen, with their quick, nervous, little step, so suggestive at once of the national temperament and of the walk of fashionable dames in high-heeled boots. The pioneers of the French marine corps of the Archduke carried their rifles and bayonets. At the sailors were in sober blue, unadorned except by their flaring collars of light blue, by the red tufts on their caps, and by the jaunty white cords that ran under their chins from their caps. These sailors also carried sword bayonets, though some had slung their rifles and bayonets on their backs and wore their bayonets sheathed. Those who shouldered their guns carried knapsacks like soldiers, and were taken to be marines, especially as they were without the flowing collars of the men who were unquestionably seamen.

Last of all came the Brazilians, led by a negro band. Part of this band was a sort of a blue corps that were dressed in blue, and the seven men, all with short brass horns of the same size and pattern. These horns three of the men played a few notes and then stopped, whereupon the four other men took up the refrain for an equally short time. The tune was as simple as music can be, and the Brazilian sailors were all small, light-bodied chaps of very dark complexion, though not of the color or type of the negro musicians. They wore white caps that were as like to panicles as the caps of the *Zar's* defenders. After the Brazilians came the Naval Reserve corps of Massachusetts, leading the New York Naval Reserve companies and the home militia display. The militia were proudly commanded by Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzhugh, riding in solitary state ahead of his brilliant staff, with their well-filled, snow-white breeches. It seemed the writer of this that there could not be better marching than that of the Twenty-second Regiment, but that was before he saw the Twenty-third. Then it became almost a matter of positive belief that human beings could not be trained to closer concert of movement than that of the men who the people of Brooklyn speak proudly of as "ours." But at that time the Seventh Regiment had not come along. When it did come it moved like one man with a thousand legs, flinging two thousand shoes to and fro as one pendulum swings, bending every knee at one instant and one angle, keeping every nose and eye peak and bayonet exactly even with all the others in each line, and in each line holding through another competition the best of the other troops in marching.

#### LANDING THE ARMED FORCES.

The men on Broadway to the ships and a stranger sight to New Yorkers.

It was apparently as interesting to New Yorkers to see yesterday what kind of men came out of the fighting machines swinging at anchor in the North River as it had been to speculate on the day previous as to the relative power of the machines themselves. A bright sun shined at 9 o'clock in the morning, and on all the boats there was house-cleaning going on. The general jollification of the night before had left the decks in a condition that called for work. From the shore the men could be seen making everything shipshape.

The 6 o'clock bells rang throughout the fleet, and the prospect was for a clear day. Half an hour later a dense fog wrapped itself around the vessels, and there was dismay. Apparently there was no excuse for it, and the fog was doing its worst. Our climate didn't know what might follow it, and it didn't.

once in the morning when one has danced most of the night with a lightness that comes from champagne. Moreover, a mouthful of fog is not the best bracer after such sport. On board the *Blake*, which has proved an attractive ship to New Yorkers, there were middies and their superior officers bustling about the decks, and there were the marines, models of what should be seen in such service, giving the last touch to their uniforms. The whole contingent of 600 bluejackets and 250 marines from the *Australia*, the *Magicienne*, the *Tartar*, and the *Blake* assembled on the Britishers' flagship with two bands, promptly on time. The men from the other English ships came to the *Blake* in launches, gigs, and barges, and as they swarmed on deck they took the places that had been assigned to them. The marines were formed on the quarter deck, where Major Fyfe put them through their paces, and saw that their uniforms were as they should be. Further down the stream, the *Archduke* was hung out her washing. Her rigging was completely hosed off on time. White shirts, closely hung on lines that were



LANDING THE MEN AT FORT-SECOND STREET.

stretched from main to main, and from main to foremast. Her rats were as busy as the Englishmen, and there was the same hustle aboard all the boats in the starboard column. A bright sun broke through the blanket of fog shortly after 8 o'clock, and in a few minutes the curtain was raised and the thousands who had been waiting along the river front saw the double line of warships stretched out before them, the white sails of our own cruisers contrasting strongly with the black ones of their rivals. It had been decided to land the men along the pier from Fort-second street to Fort-third. The men of war landing at the foot of Fort-second street were reserved for the *A. Micals* and the officers of high rank and much gold lace. A line of seven appointed sides did not know, and the crowd back from this landing, on the boat where the officers were expected to land, a delegation of sixty New York naval veterans in command of Admiral (Isadore). Nearly all were white haired. Other officers sent delegations of naval veterans, and all of them were at Fort-second street to receive the visitors. Capt. W. H. Thompson commanded a delegation of ten from the Warland Naval Association of Baltimore; the Monitor Association of Brooklyn sent thirty men under Capt. William H. Bennett; the Association of Philadelphia was represented by twelve men under Commander Simonds; New York sent twenty men under Commander William E. Gould; New Bedford was represented by six men under Capt. C. L. Alden; the Naval Veterans Legion by fourteen men under Commander Archer, and there were other delegations from Amsterdam, N. Y., Buffalo, Providence, Galveston, Ohio, and from other Western associations. They were as enthusiastic as boys and

Admiral Gherardi, en route from the fleet on his launch until nearly 10 o'clock, hurrying up the river to the foot of the fort. When he reached the officers landing he found the men of the fort waiting for him. He was met by Admiral Benham, Vice-Admiral Knapp of the *Dmitri Donkoff*, Rear Admiral Magnus, and other officers. Admiral Julio de Noronha of the Brazilian Aquidaban

on either side fitted with seats at 50 cents to \$1 a seat. In nearly all the streets there were other trucks waiting for the police to close the streets, so that they could be wheeled into place alongside the trucks by the curb and complete the barricade. In many of the big buildings along Broadway carpenters were at work in the windows building seats or were laying floors or were escaping so that women could sit there. The fringe in Broadway extended around into Waverly place to Fifth avenue and up the avenue to Fort-second street. There was already a crowd at Madison square. The hotel windows had begun to look lively. In the private houses the residents were putting up the finishing touches of decoration, a big flag here or a strip of bunting there.

The intersecting streets on the avenue were all closed, and along the curb was an almost continuous line of lakie grand stands. They were most of them already occupied. The lakies had charged 25 cents a stand, and were kicking themselves, because they had not charged 50 cents. Down at Ninth avenue and Fort-second street the walks became solid with men and women. The street is lined down with tenements. Women and children were hanging out of every window. The fire escapes were full, and the roofs of the houses held multitudes who were evidently there to see the parade.

Before 10 o'clock the reservoir at Bryant Park was alive with men and boys, though the walls were ten feet high and hard to scale. The scaling was done in this way: A very tall man lifted a long boy up on his shoulders. The long boy was just tall enough to reach the top of the wall, and he drew himself up. Then, with one foot resting on the wall, he pulled the boy up with his hand, he let down his other leg until the tall man could reach it. The tall man grabbed him by the foot and pulled him up, and finally succeeded in drawing the boy up to a level with the coping. Then the man grasped a picket and drew himself up. They were the first two persons upon

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